

**Document Title: Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring
 (SCRAM) Technology Evaluability Assessment**

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Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) Technology Evaluability Assessment

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NIJ Guidance

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) recommends, with qualifications, an evaluation of Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) in the site assessed below (or other appropriate community corrections settings). NIJ is not convinced that an appropriate control group could be constructed because of the obstacles to random assignment and data access necessary for propensity scoring. NIJ would consider an application that overcame these obstacles.

Applicants who propose to evaluate this technology (or other SCRAM implementations) are encouraged to consider the outcome variables (including detection and deterrence of violations, compliance with the conditions of community release, and cost savings from jail diversion) and obstacles (including small numbers and unavailable or incomparable control groups) identified below. NIJ encourages applicants to identify sites where randomization is possible or where matched comparison groups can be readily constructed.

Applicants may depart from this guidance by providing an appropriate rationale.

Project Summary: Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring is a relatively new technology designed to continuously monitor pretrial clients and offenders under community supervision for alcohol consumption and issue alerts to community corrections officers when alcohol has been consumed. We selected Marion County, Indiana, as the focal point of our evaluability assessment of SCRAM. Marion County Community Corrections (MCCC) is the agency with the largest number of clients using SCRAM, with approximately 280 SCRAM users at any given time. Marion County has been using this technology since 2003, with judges employing SCRAM as a sanction or condition of pretrial release for those who have been charged with or sentenced for driving under the influence (DUI) or domestic violence offenses. Marion County officials invested in SCRAM in an effort to relieve jail overcrowding and because SCRAM enables clients to remain in the community, drive a motor vehicle, and maintain employment during the course of their sentence or pretrial release period.

Scope of Evaluation: A rigorous outcome evaluation of SCRAM would be possible if Marion County agreed to random assignment to SCRAM or an alternative sanction. To date, one judge has expressed an interest in learning more about what participation in an evaluation involving

random assignment would entail. Another possible evaluation design would be a retrospective evaluation employing propensity scores to identify a comparison group.

Summary of Evaluability Assessment Activity: To understand the prevalence of SCRAM and to assess the feasibility of evaluating SCRAM technology, Urban Institute (UI) staff began with a review of the literature and a Web-based search to identify agencies currently using the technology. In addition, UI had several phone and e-mail communications with Alcohol Monitoring Services (AMS), the manufacturer and sole proprietor of SCRAM technology, to identify potential agencies. Informal interviews with technology experts at the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) were also conducted. The results of the literature review, telephone interviews, and conference calls led to the conclusion that SCRAM monitoring of offenders in the community is a relatively new application in the criminal justice arena, but is quickly being adopted by community corrections agencies across the country.

UI's initial screening identified five mature applications of SCRAM technology. These were found at Marion County Community Corrections (Indiana), Michigan Department of Corrections, the City and County of Denver (Colorado), Maricopa County Adult Probation (Arizona), and Eastern Missouri Alternative Sentencing Services. Michigan Department of Corrections served as the beta testing site for SCRAM in 2002. However, MCCC, with approximately 280 persons being monitored using SCRAM, has one of the largest caseloads of any agency using SCRAM, and therefore was selected for this evaluability assessment.

1. Background

Describe the technology. What is the background/history of this technology?

Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring is an automated alcohol-monitoring device that uses transdermal testing to measure the amount of alcohol in person's body, known as transdermal alcohol content (TAC). When alcohol is consumed, ethanol migrates through the skin and is excreted through perspiration. SCRAM measures TAC levels by taking a sample of one's perspiration. Traditional methods of measuring alcohol consumption commonly employ a portable or stationary device, such as a Breathalyzer, which measures blood alcohol content (BAC). BAC relies upon fuel cell technology and provides a one-time view of a person's alcohol consumption. SCRAM, on the other hand, allows for continuous testing regardless of the location of the person under supervision, which increases the sampling detection. Moreover, whereas the BAC burnoff rate is relatively high, dissipating within a few short hours after a last drink, TAC levels remain high for a much longer duration, increasing the possibility of detection of alcohol consumption. The SCRAM device also measures body temperature as a means of determining whether the bracelet has been removed or tampered with so as to block perspiration from being read by the device.

The SCRAM system has three components: the SCRAM bracelet, the SCRAM modem, and SCRAMnet. The SCRAM bracelet is an 8-ounce device that is attached to a client's ankle and is worn around the clock. It is made up of two parts: (1) a sensor pack, which tests vapors through the skin; and (2) a data-storage component, which collects, stores, and transfers data regarding alcohol consumption as well as tamper detection and systems control. The modem is connected to a landline and at a prescheduled time each day, the bracelet will transmit data through the modem using secure radio frequency. The modem stores alcohol readings, tamper alerts, body temperature, and diagnostic data from the bracelet; it then transmits data from the SCRAM bracelet, via the Internet, to SCRAMnet. The modem also downloads monitoring and reporting schedules from SCRAMnet to the supervising agency. SCRAMnet is a Web-based application in which offender data is collected, analyzed, and stored. Agencies employing SCRAM technology can use SCRAMnet to control testing, synchronization, and reporting schedules of monitored subjects.

Maturity

SCRAM is manufactured by Alcohol Monitoring Services. AMS has trademarked SCRAM and is the sole proprietor of this technology. SCRAM is a relatively new product: the first patent for SCRAM was filed in 1991, and in 1993 the first operational SCRAM prototype was completed and a patent was granted. In 2002, the first 100 preproduction SCRAM units were introduced and beta testing of SCRAM began. In 2003 the first commercially available SCRAM units were introduced to the field.

Prevalence in the field

According to AMS, SCRAM is currently available in 35 States and is used by more than 600 courts and agencies throughout the Nation (see attachments A and B). Use by individual agencies varies greatly: some have few as 1 or 2 clients; others monitor more than 200 persons with SCRAM.

What do we already know about technologies like these?

SCRAM is the first and only commercially available secure continuous remote alcohol-monitoring device. Other remote noncontinuous technologies are available, but as agencies become aware of SCRAM, they are more apt to choose it over competitors because it is more tamperproof and provides more accurate measures of alcohol use at roughly the same cost as other alcohol-monitoring devices.

What could an evaluation of this technology add to current knowledge?

The only formal evaluation of SCRAM our preliminary literature review identified is one based on 2.5 years of data in Alaska. The study found that the system, which was implemented in a rural area via Alaska's satellite telecommunications network, operated reliably and was

successfully used on supervised offenders in areas with extreme weather conditions.¹ The evaluation, however, was restricted to an assessment of the technology's performance and did not examine its impact on correctional supervision or offender behavior. The majority of knowledge regarding SCRAM is limited to reports by AMS, beta testing of SCRAM at the Michigan Department of Corrections, and various media reports. However, there is no empirical literature available on the impact of SCRAM, and its recent and widespread use beckons an evaluation in order to inform agencies and the larger criminal justice arena of its potential benefits.

Which audience(s) would benefit from this evaluation?

Judges, corrections officials, probation, parole, and community supervision staff would all greatly benefit from an evaluation.

What could they do with the findings?

Agencies that have already invested in SCRAM would naturally be interested in knowing whether it has an impact on detection of alcohol consumption among their clients, as well as the inclination of SCRAM clients to engage in alcohol use. Communities contemplating investing iSCRAM would also be interested in these findings. For example, if a SCRAM evaluation demonstrates that it is effective in both detecting alcohol consumption as well as possibly discouraging it, more community correction agencies would invest in it. This would equip judges with a new intermediate sanction appropriate for DUI and domestic violence offenders, which could free up jail space and save money. In addition, corrections, probation, parole, and community supervision officers could increase their ability to monitor offenders and do so more effectively.

At what stage of adoption/implementation is the technology in the targeted site?

SCRAM is fully implemented in the five sites we identified and has been operational in MCCC since 2003—around the time SCRAM was first introduced.

What efficiencies or primary/secondary outcomes are expected?

The primary outcome of SCRAM is its potential to increase the detection of prohibited alcohol use among SCRAM clients. Secondary outcomes include reduced alcohol consumption as well as increased compliance with other conditions of supervision. Depending on how it is used in sentencing decisions, SCRAM also has the potential to reduce jail overcrowding by diverting would-be inmates to a sanction of SCRAM in the community.

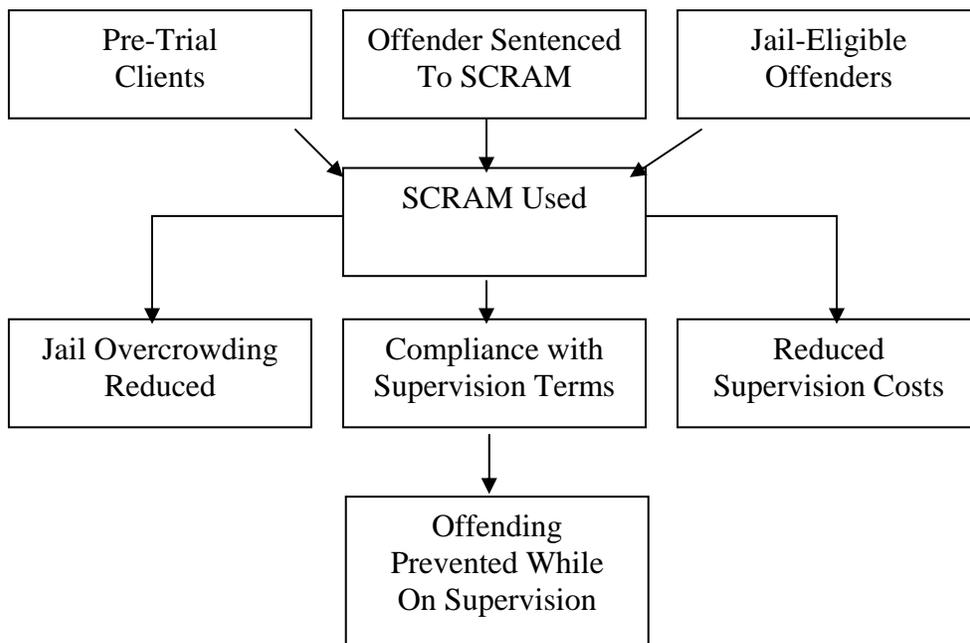
¹McKelvie, Alan R. 2006. "An Implementation of Remote Alcohol Monitoring In Alaska." Justice Center, University of Alaska at Anchorage.

The basic outcome logic of this technology is that offenders with histories of alcohol abuse can be supervised under sentence or pretrial release in the community, where they can maintain their jobs and day-to-day activities, including driving, through the continuous monitoring of their alcohol use. The primary outcome suggested is that jail overcrowding can be reduced, or at least minimized. In addition, supervision costs using this technology are much lower than those of incarceration. Theoretically, this technology may also reduce technical and criminal offenses during the period of supervision and reduce longer-term recidivism.

The goals of the use of this technology are to provide a safe and secure alternative to incarceration. The objectives are to: 1) reduce jail overcrowding; 2) decrease supervision costs; 3) increase detection of alcohol use while under supervision; and 4) reduce reoffending by deterring alcohol consumption, which serves as a precipitator to DUI and domestic violence offenses.

Sketch the logic by which technology use should affect goals (see exhibit 1)

Exhibit 1. SCRAM Logic Model



Is the technology well suited and appropriately specified given these goals?

It is logical to purport that SCRAM has the potential to increase the detection of alcohol consumption and to reduce actual alcohol consumption among SCRAM clients. The extent to which SCRAM successfully reduces the jail population depends in large part on how clients assigned to SCRAM would have been supervised were SCRAM not available. It could be, for

example, that SCRAM use simply provides an extra measure of supervision for those who would have received a community supervision sentence anyway (thereby widening the net of community supervision rather than decreasing the jail population).

Are there operational alternatives that could be used for comparisons?

The operational alternative to SCRAM would be other forms of supervision that are typically used on clients who are charged or sentenced with similar offenses. These alternatives include home detention with electronic monitoring through the use of radio frequency technology, global positioning systems (GPS), and various forms of conditional supervision.

Is the site interested in being evaluated?

All of the agencies UI contacted are interested in being evaluated. MCCC would greatly welcome an evaluation.

Is the site planning an evaluation?

None of the sites contacted indicated that they have planned an evaluation.

Data Sources

What data systems exist that would facilitate evaluation?

The possible data sources for evaluation purposes are threefold: (1) case-level data on clients on SCRAM and other forms of home detention supervision (i.e., electronic monitoring and GPS monitoring); (2) systemwide court data on all persons who are sentenced to jail, community supervision or pretrial release; and (3) AMS data on elevated TAC levels and tampering incidents.

What key data elements are contained in these systems?

Case-Level Data on SCRAM and Other Home Detention Clients

Marion County maintains extensive electronic data on clients on SCRAM, as well as those on GPS and electronic monitoring, including demographic information, current offense, criminal history, risk level, drug testing dates and results (if applicable), violations of terms of supervision, and employment status. This database, however, is case based and does not allow for the creation of reports that aggregate across the entire client base. Nonetheless, the data exist and could be extracted manually to track outcomes for treatment and control groups.

Systemwide Court Data

Electronic data on all persons charged with criminal offenses are maintained by the Marion County Circuit Court Clerk from 1998 to the present. These data include name, age, sex, race, initial charge, case summary and chronology, disposition, and sentence. Pretrial and sentenced persons can be tracked through the system using a unique ID number associated with the individual.

AMS Data

AMS collects data that are downloaded daily from the bracelets regarding TAC and temperature readings, elevated TAC alerts, and signs of tampering. An AMS representative indicated that AMS has maintained all of the downloaded data since 2003.

Are there data to estimate unit costs of labor and capital?

AMS charges community corrections agencies \$1,500 for purchase of one SCRAM bracelet and modem set. However, Marion County opted to lease the units at a daily rate of \$1.70 per unit over a 3-year period. Additional fees of \$5 per day are charged to cover AMS' monitoring costs. Marion County in turn charges its SCRAM clients \$12 per day in supervision fees, which, given an average 50-percent collection rate, roughly covers the costs of SCRAM

Are there data for possible comparison technologies or other solutions?

Marion County is not employing any other alcohol detection system at this time. However, the county maintains data on those under home detention with electronic monitoring and GPS supervision. Either of these community sanctions could serve as a comparison technology.

In general, how useful are the data systems to an impact evaluation?

While the data systems do not allow for easy extraction of information, the data are available and would support a rigorous impact evaluation.

2. Checkpoint

Is a site visit worthwhile?

Of the five sites identified, MCCC is the most viable option for a site visit.

3. Site Visit Screening

The Intervention

Has the organization implemented a policy and/or training for the technology's use?

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Yes. AMS provides training for staff who use SCRAM technology and there is a certain amount of on-the-job training from MCCC staff who are familiar with the SCRAM system.

Who are the users?

The primary SCRAM users are judges, who use SCRAM as a community supervision sanction, and corrections officers, who receive daily reports from AMS and respond to alerts about members of their caseloads who test positive for alcohol use or have tampered with the SCRAM unit.

Who/what are the targets?

Currently SCRAM is used primarily for DUI and domestic violence cases, along with a handful of drug cases.

Who/what gets excluded as a user or target?

The technology is aimed at offenders for whom alcohol use influences or precipitates their criminal behavior or puts others at risk. Persons who do not have histories of alcohol abuse or misuse are excluded.

Have the characteristics of the user or target population changed over time?

MCCC initially used SCRAM on DUI cases. As use of the technology became known, judges began to use SCRAM for any offender for whom alcohol served as a gateway to criminal behavior or violence.

What values/outcomes do users see/envision in the technology?

Ideally MCCC would like persons on SCRAM to attain permanent abstinence from alcohol use. However, more realistic outcomes envisioned by MCCC include reduced alcohol consumption; increased compliance with treatment and other forms of supervision; and decreased recidivism. On a macro level, MCCC envisions that SCRAM use will result in decreased jail overcrowding.

What are the limitations/obstacles in using the technology?

Originally a major limitation to using SCRAM was its cost. AMS had initially only given agencies the option to purchase the units. Now that AMS is leasing the units, MCCC has the ability to offset the leasing costs through the collection of supervision fees from SCRAM clients. Another limitation noted by MCCC was that clients must download the information from the bracelet using a landline, which many clients do not have. Therefore some clients must make special arrangements to access a landline so that data from the bracelet can be downloaded.

Equipment failure was also noted as a limitation. MCCC notes that the current equipment is much better than the equipment they first used. Monitoring individuals with equipment failures, such as batteries running down and other malfunctions, can also be labor intensive.

What outcomes could be assessed? Using what measures?

Although it is the primary stated objective of MCCC's investment in SCRAM, a reduction in jail overcrowding is not a feasible outcome measure for evaluation purposes. The implementation of SCRAM has been incremental from 2003 to the present, making an interrupted time-series design inappropriate for evaluation purposes because it would be too difficult to identify intervention points.

Alcohol detection rates of those on SCRAM compared to those on other forms of supervision may be difficult to assess as well. Since MCCC employs no alternative alcohol detection system, SCRAM by definition would be more likely to detect alcohol use than any nontechnological means (e.g., self-reported alcohol use by clients). However, alcohol-related offenses, other offending behavior, compliance with other conditions of supervision, and jail admission can all be assessed.

Designing a Study

Are there other operational environments for which the technology is well suited?

The most suitable environment for this technology is a community setting.

Do the technology "events" permit randomly generated applications of the technology?

Yes, provided judges agree to participate in a study involving random assignment.

How many times would the technology be applied in 1 year?

The number of new SCRAM clients each year is approximately 186. Pretrial clients are on SCRAM an average of 120 days. Sentenced offenders are on SCRAM for an average of 180 days.

Will modest but statistically significant effect sizes be detectable given sample sizes?

The statistical power will depend on the sample size (which depends on the number of participating judges and their SCRAM-eligible caseloads) as well as the expected effect size of the intervention (which is likely to be small to moderate). Without more specific information on the number of SCRAM-eligible clients who could be assigned to treatment or control groups, statistical power cannot be fully assessed at this time.

How many units, if any, would have to be procured for an evaluation?

MCCC currently has 350 units in-house. As of October 11, 2006, MCCC monitors 287 offenders using SCRAM. Because we are unable to assess SCRAM's prospects for expansion at this time, it is difficult to know whether additional units would need to be procured for evaluation purposes.

What does a control/comparison group receive?

A control group would have similar characteristics to SCRAM clients (i.e., histories of DWI or alcohol-precipitated violence) but would receive some other form of community supervision or conditions of pretrial release, such as home detention with electronic monitoring, GPS, or conditional release (e.g., curfews, license suspension). Any evaluation design would require a researcher to determine the exact composition of the control group (e.g., a mix of home detention, GPS, and conditional release) or whether it would be more appropriate to compare the SCRAM treatment to multiple comparison groups (e.g., one for home detention, one for GPS, and a third for conditional release). These decisions will rest to a large extent on sample sizes.

What kinds of data elements are available from existing data sources?

See data source discussion above.

What specific input, process, and outcome measures would they support?

Input measures include number and type of clients put on SCRAM, AMS data on alcohol use and tampering by SCRAM clients, and duration of SCRAM monitoring.

Process measures are currently not well-documented by MCCC, but could be collected through the use of a data collection instrument requiring supervision officers to document the ways in which they respond to tampering and alcohol use alerts.

Outcome measures include AMS data on alcohol use, and MCCC and County Circuit Court data on violations of conditions of release, new arrests, new convictions, jail admissions, and potentially employment information.

How complete are data records?

See data source discussion above.

Can user and/or target populations be followed over time?

Persons on SCRAM can be followed over time during the duration that they are required to be on SCRAM. After they are released from SCRAM supervision the only way to follow their

involvement with the criminal justice system would be check their names against court, police, and corrections records.

Can the dosage of technology used be identified?

The only feasible dosage measure would be duration of time on SCRAM monitoring. As referenced above, the average time a client is on SCRAM ranges from 120 days (for pretrial clients) to 180 days (for sentenced offenders).

Can data systems help diagnose implementation problems?

AMS collects data on equipment failures and triggers. Although MCCC does not currently collect data on individual corrections officers' responses to SCRAM alerts, data collection systems could be developed for such a purpose.

What threats to a sound evaluation are most likely to occur?

The greatest threats to evaluation are: (1) nonrandom assignment of participants to treatment and control groups due to judges deviating from the random assignment protocol; and (2) lack of statistical power to detect an impact if one exists, due to a small effect size and/or a small sample size. With regard to sample size, much will depend on the number of judges who agree to participate in random assignment and the size of their SCRAM-eligible caseloads.

A secondary threat to evaluation concerns the time it may take to recruit study participants and track them over time to assess outcomes. If too few judges are willing to participate in a randomized controlled trial (RCT), the flow of eligible candidates for assignment to treatment and control groups may be slow. If it takes more than a year to recruit a sufficient N of study participants, and outcomes are tracked for the sample for at least 6 months (the average time clients are on SCRAM), this could amount to an evaluation that spans 3 years or more, which could be costly. This is a legitimate threat to an RCT design, as MCCC assigns only 186 clients to SCRAM each year: Almost half of all judges would need to participate in an RCT in order to obtain treatment and control groups of 50 persons each within a year's time (and that assumes that all eligible study candidates will agree to participate).

What changes is the site director willing to make to support the evaluation?

The major issue impacting an evaluation is the ability to identify a control group. MCCC is willing to approach judges to help identify a way to do so. It is difficult to discern at this time whether enough judges could be recruited to support such an approach.

4. Overall

Would you recommend that the technology be evaluated? Why or why not?

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Provided that an RCT could be employed, this technology should be evaluated. Another approach entailing a weaker evaluation design would be to retrospectively compare SCRAM users to a control group identified through the use of propensity scores. This would require a researcher to gain access to MCCC's client database as well as the County Circuit Court Clerk's database to extract and analyze data. MCCC's database is rich, but is not designed in way that supports easy data extractions. The County Circuit Court Clerk's database is searchable online at the case level, but we do not know at this time whether aggregate data can be exported from that system.

Even without random assignment, this technology still merits a full process evaluation so that prospective new adopters can make informed decisions about whether to invest in the technology.

What type of evaluation designs would you recommend?

The most rigorous design would involve random assignment of persons at the pretrial or sentencing stage to either treatment (SCRAM) or control (home detention) groups. Following both groups over time will enable the collection of data on whether the groups differ in terms of violations of conditions of supervision and measures of recidivism (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison). An alternative design would be a retrospective evaluation comparing outcomes of those monitored by SCRAM versus those assigned to other forms of community supervision.

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Attachment A: Interviewed Agencies Currently Using SCRAM

Location	Implementation Year	Number of Units	Criminal Justice Application	Targets	Interest in Evaluation	Outcomes* * As defined by site, may not be quantifiable.	Data Systems
Marion County Community Corrections (IN)	2003 started with 20 units	287 on (350 in-house)	Community supervision.	287 offenders with driving under the influence (DUI) and domestic violence (DV) cases; some drug cases.	High level of commitment and interest.	Reduced alcohol consumption. Attain permanent abstinence (although not likely). Decrease in substance abuse. Increase in compliance with substance abuse treatment.	Have access to data on violations and sentencing information; AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
Michigan Department of Corrections	2003 started with 30 units	100 on (260 in-house)	Probation and parole supervision.	100 parolees and probationers convicted of a felony; primarily Operating Under the Influence (OUI) offenses.	Very interested in an evaluation; Would like to be able to show that it is more effective than other methods (Sobrieter).	Increased reporting of violations.	They have a case management system that compiles general offender data; AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
City and County of Denver (CO)	2003	90	Pretrial supervision	90 offenders with DUI/DV or any alcohol-related offense.	Very interested in advancing the knowledge and education of such technology.	Increase in victim safety. Decrease in substance abuse. Increase in compliance.	AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers. Should be able to get access to other data.
Maricopa County Adult Probation (AZ)	2003 started with 10 units	65	Probation; Some lower courts are using it.	65 probationers mostly from DUI courts as needed from DV or drug court.	Very interested in evaluation and strong commitment in technology from department.	Increased compliance with orders. Decreased alcohol consumption. Increase in sobriety. Increase in successful periods of being monitored.	Automated database. AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
Eastern Missouri Alternative Sentencing Services	2004	111	Probation; Condition of bond; Attorney referral for pretrial alcohol-related offenses.	111 offenders with alcohol-related offenses.	Possibly	Increased abstinence. Increase in compliance.	AMS provides all the data they use.

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Attachment B. Agencies and Counties Currently Using SCRAM by State

Alabama

Mobile County Community Corrections

Alaska

Aleutians East Borough
Anchorage Borough
Bristol Bay Borough
City and Borough of Juneau
City and Borough of Sitka
City and Borough of Yakutat
Denali Borough
Fairbanks North Star Borough
Haines Borough
Kenai Peninsula Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Kodiak Island Borough
Lake and Peninsula Borough
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
North Slope Borough
Northwest Arctic Borough

Arizona

Gila County
Maricopa County Community Corrections
Maricopa County DUI Court
Maricopa County DV Probation
Pinal County
Yavapai County

Arkansas

Sebastian County

California

Contra Costa County
Kern County
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Sacramento County
San Francisco City and County

Santa Barbara County
Santa Clara County
Solano County
Yuba County

Colorado

Adams County
Arapahoe County
Baca County
Bent County
Boulder County
Broomfield City and County
Chaffee County
Cheyenne County
Crowley County
Custer County
Denver City and County
Douglas County
El Paso County
Elbert County
Fremont County
Garfield County
Gilpin County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Kiowa County
Kit Carson County
Larimer County
Las Animas County
Lincoln County
Logan County
Mesa County
Morgan County
Otero County
Park County
Phillips County
Pitkin County
Prowers County
Pueblo County
Rio Blanco County
Sedgwick County
Teller County
Washington County
Weld County
Yuma County

Delaware

Kent County
New Castle County
Sussex County

Florida

Alachua County
Baker County
Bradford County
Broward County
Charlotte County
Collier County
De Soto County
Escambia County Community Corrections
Gilchrist County
Glades County
Hardee County
Hendry County
Indian River County
Jackson County
Lee County
Leon County
Levy County
Manatee County
Martin County
Miami–Dade County
Okaloosa County
Okeechobee County
Orange County
Osceola County
Palm Beach County
Pinellas County
Santa Rosa County
Sarasota County
St Lucie County
Union County
Volusia County Drug Court
Walton County

Georgia

Chatham County DUI Court
Clarke County DUI Court

Cobb County Drug Court
Hall County DUI Court

Idaho

Ada County
Benewah County
Bonner County
Boundary County
Kootenai County
Shoshone County

Illinois

DuPage County

Indiana

Hancock County
Hendricks County Probation
Marion County Community Correction
Boone County
Delaware County
Fayette
Hamilton County
Hendricks County Superior Court Probation
Henry County
Johnson County
Madison County
Morgan County
Putnam County
Shelby County
Tippecanoe County
Vigo County
Bartholomew County
Blackford County
Brown County
Clay County
Dearborn County
Decatur County
Elkhart County
Franklin County
Grant County
Huntington County
Jackson County
Kosciusko County

La Porte County
Lagrange County
Lake County
Monroe County
Porter County
Ripley County
St Joseph County
Steuben County
Wells County

Iowa

Dallas County
Jasper County
Marion County
Polk County
Story County
Warren County

Louisiana

Acadia Parish
Calcasieu Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Consolidated Government
Livingston Parish
St. Martin Parish
Terrebonne Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish

Maryland

Anne Arundel County
Baltimore City County
Howard County
Prince Georges County
Wicomico County

Michigan

3rd Circuit Court
4A District Court

5th District Court
6th Circuit Court
16th Circuit Court
17th District Court
18th Circuit Court
18th District Court
19th District Court
21st Circuit Court
21st District Court
23rd District Court
27th District Court
28th District Court
31st District Court
32A District Court
34th District Court
35th District Court
37th Circuit Court
37th District Court
38th District Court
39th District Court
40th District Court
41A District Court
41B District Court
42nd District Court
43rd District Court
44th Circuit Court
44th District Court
46th Circuit Trial Court
46th District Court
47th District Court
48th District Court
52nd District Court
55th District Court
56A District Court
58th District Court
59th District Court
61st District Court
64A District Court
70th District Court
72nd District Court
74th District Court
76th District Court
88th District Court
89th District Court
Benzie County Probation and Parole
Berrien County Probation and Parole

Clare County Sheriff
Eaton County Probation and Parole
Grosse Pointe Municipal Court
Kalamazoo County Probation and Parole
Kent County Probation and Parole
Lake County Probation and Parole
Livingston County Probation and Parole
Macomb County Probation and Parole
Manistee County Probation and Parole
Mason County Probation and Parole
Michigan Department of Corrections
Muskegon County Probation and Parole
Oakland County Probation and Parole
Oceana County Probation and Parole
Ottawa County Probation and Parole
Van Buren County Probation and Parole
Washtenaw County Probation

Minnesota

Aitkin County
Anoka County
Beltrami County
Blue Earth Community Corrections
Brown County
Carver County
Chippewa County
Chisago County
Crow Wing County
Dakota County
Dodge County
Douglas County
Fillmore County
Hennepin County Community Corrections
Isanti County Community Corrections
Jackson County
Le Sueur County
Martin County
McLeod County
Meeker County
Morrison County
Murray County
Nicollet County
Olmsted County
Ramsey County Community Corrections
Renville County
Roseau County

Scott County
Sherburne County
Sibley County
Stearns County Community Corrections
Steele County
Washington County
Watonwan County
Wright County

Mississippi

Alcorn County
Attala County
Benton County
Bolivar County
Calhoun County
Carroll County
Chickasaw County
Choctaw County
Clay County
Coahoma County
De Soto County
Grenada County
Hinds County
Holmes County
Humphreys County
Issaquena County
Itawamba County
Kemper County
Lafayette County
Lauderdale County
Leake County
Lee County
Leflore County
Lowndes County
Madison County
Marshall County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Neshoba County
Newton County
Noxubee County
Oktibbeha County
Panola County
Pontotoc County
Prentiss County
Quitman County

Rankin County
Scott County
Sharkey County
Sunflower County
Tallahatchie County
Tate County
Tippah County
Tishomingo County
Tunica County
Union County
Warren County
Washington County
Webster County
Winston County
Yalobusha County
Yazoo County

Missouri

Barton County
Bates County
Benton County
Boone County
Buchanan County
Butler County
Caldwell County
Camden County
Camden County
Cape Girardeau County
Carroll County
Cass County
Cedar County
Chariton County
Clay County
Clinton County
Cole County
Cooper County
Crawford County
Dade County
Dallas County
Dunklin County
Franklin County
Greene County
Henry County
Hickory County
Howard County

Jackson County
Jasper County
Jefferson County Courts
Johnson County
Laclede County
Laclede County
Lafayette County
Lawrence County
Lincoln County
Macon County
Miller County
Mississippi County
Missouri Probation and Parole
Moniteau County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
New Madrid County
Newton County
Perry County
Pettis County
Phelps County
Platte County
Polk County
Pulaski County
Randolph County
Ray County
Saline County
Scott County
St Charles Associates and Circuit Court
St. Charles Drug Court
St Clair
St Francois
St Louis County
St Louis City
St. Louis County Circuit Court
St. Louis County Justice Services
Texas County
Vernon County
Warren County

Montana

Carbon County
Musselshell County
Stillwater County
Yellowstone County

Nebraska

Arthur County
Chase County
Dawson County
Douglas County
Dundy County
Frontier County
Furnas County
Gosper County
Hayes County
Hitchcock County
Hooker County
Keith County
Lancaster County
Logan County
McPherson County
Perkins County
Platte County
Red Willow County
Sarpy County
Thomas County

Nevada

Clark County
Washoe County

New Mexico

San Juan County

New York

Orange County
Rockland County
Suffolk County

Ohio

Akron Municipal Court
Ashland County
Carroll County
Chardon Municipal Court
Columbiana County
Crawford County
Cuyahoga County Municipal Court
Delaware County

Fairfield County
Franklin County Municipal Court
Fulton County
Guernsey County
Harrison County
Henry County
Hocking County
Holmes County
Jefferson County
Knox County
Licking County
Lucas County
Mahoning County
Marion County
Medina County
Miami County
Morgan County
Morrow County
Muskingum County
Oregon Municipal Court
Perry County
Pickaway County
Portage County
Richland County
Rocky River Municipal Court
Ross County
Seneca County Common Pleas Court
Stark County
Summit County Common Pleas Court
Summit County Juvenile Court
Tiffin Municipal Court
Tuscarawas County
Vinton County
Wood County

Oklahoma

Cleveland County
Creek County
Delaware County
Garvin County
Grant County
Kay County
Logan County
McClain County
Oklahoma County
Osage County

Ottawa County
Pawnee County
Payne County
Rogers County
Tulsa County

Oregon

Malheur County

Pennsylvania

Allegheny County
Blair County
Butler County
Cambria County
Centre County
Chester County
Franklin County
Lackawanna County Drug Court
Lycoming County
Mercer County
Sullivan County
Susquehanna County
Venango County
Washington County
Wayne County
Wyoming County

South Carolina

Pending SCRAM program—discussion underway

South Dakota

Entire State covered by service providers or State program

Texas

Andrews County
Angelina County
Bexar County
Bowie County
Brazoria County
Brazos County
Burnet County
Cameron County
Cass County

Collin County District Court
Dallas County District Court
Denton County District Court
El Paso County
Ellis County District Court
Fort Bend County
Galveston County
Harris County
Henderson County
Hidalgo County
Houston County
Jim Wells County
Johnson County
Kaufman County District Court
Kleberg County
Midland County
Nacogdoches County
Nolan County
Palo Pinto County District Court
Parker County
Rockwall County District Court
San Patricio County
Tarrant County District Court
Taylor County
Travis County
Willacy County
Williamson County

Utah

Department of County District Court
Murray Justice Court
Salt Lake City County
Taylorville Justice Court
Uintah County District Court

Vermont

Addison County
Bennington County
Caledonia County
Chittenden County
Essex County
Franklin County
Grand Isle County
Lamoille County
Orange County

Orleans County
Rutland County
Washington County
Windham County
Windsor County

Washington

Adams County
Benton County
Columbia County
Douglas County
Ferry County
Franklin County
Garfield County
Grant County
Lincoln County
Okanogan County
Pend Oreille County
Pierce County
Skagit County
Spokane County
Walla Walla County
Whitman County
Yakima County

Wisconsin

Dane County
Dodge County
Fond du Lac County
Grant County
Jefferson County
Kenosha County
La Crosse County
Milwaukee County
Racine County
Rock County
Sheboygan County
St Croix County
Walworth County
Washington County
Waukesha County
Winnebago County

Wyoming

Albany County

Big Horn County

Campbell County

Carbon County

Converse County

Crook County

Fremont County

Goshen County

Hot Springs County

Johnson County

Laramie County

Lincoln County

Natrona County

Niobrara County

Park County

Platte County

Sheridan County

Sublette County

Sweetwater County

Teton County

Uinta County

Washakie County

Weston County

Laramie County

Lincoln County

Natrona County

Niobrara County

Park County

Platte County

Sheridan County

Sublette County

Sweetwater County

Teton County

Uinta County

Washakie County

Weston County